CONTROLLER ECKELS'S MESSAGE APPRECIATED -NO MORE FAILURES REPORTED-HOPE OF RESUMPTION.

Denver, July 20.-There will apparently be no more bank failures in Denver. The panic wore itself out yesterday with the failure of the People's, German and State National banks. morning when the First. Colorado, Denver, City and American National banks opened their doors there were hardly a dozen depositors in all of them at the paying tellers' windows. In the First and the Colorado, however, long strings of depositors reaching nearly to the street were lined up in front of the receiving tellers' windows, and the money was going back into the bank vaults a'most as rapidly as it had been withdrawn in the

last three days. The German, State and People's could pay \$3 for \$1 if they could realize on securities. There may be a few commercial failures in the city within the next few days as a result of the suspension of banks, but it is believed that in no instance, whether a banking or commercial house, will the RENEWED DRAIN UPON NEW-YORK BANKS failure be complete, and that resumption of businees will surely follow shortly. It is stated today that the McNamara drygoods house, which failed on Monday for \$260,000, has settled with its principal creditors and will resume business

on Monday. The dispatch from Controller of the Currency Eckels to the effect that he would give every possible aid to the banks of this city is applauded on every side. Bank Examiner Adams, to whom the telegram was addressed, was besieged by excited people anxious to hear a confirmation of the report and get an expression from him. Mr. Eckels's comments on the foolish course of those Denver citizens who had lost confidence in the banks are looked upon in a most righteous light.

The newspapers ran off extras announcing the news, and things began to wear a bright aspect. The officers of the several closed banks all informed the public that they would be able to pay every cest due to gustomers. But in some cases it will take some time to realize on securities. It is learned that heavy withdrawals have been made from several of the banks during the last few mouths, which would indicate that some of the far-seeing ones anticipated trouble, such as has come upon the city in the last few days. It is noticeable that few of the merchants or business men of the city withdrew their deposits, the runs being made principally by the working people and poorer classes of customers.

The newspapers feel greatly the distress, every daily excepting one having curtailed expenses by reducing its size or using larger type. Difficulty in making collections is given as the cause.

Bank Examiner Adams, who came up hurrielly from Pueblo to look into the condition of affairs, said this morning that so far as he had been enabled to make an inspection of the suspended banks, he did not believe that their condition was so serious as many were led to believe. He would, however, begin at once a thorough examination of the several institutions, and would in a few days be able to make a more extended and satisfactory report. The opinions of the leading financiers in the East to the effect that the crisis would be soon passed will doubtless have a beneficial effect in restoring confidence among the peo-

Those banks which have not suspended trans acted business as usual this morning. President D. H. Moffett, of the First National, is greatly pleased with the news from Washington, and predicts an early resumption of business.

HELP FROM THE CONTROLLER.

TO GIVE ALL POSSIBLE ASSISTANCE TO THE BANKS OF DENVER.

Washington, July 20 .- James H. Eckels, the Controller of the Currency, immediately on his return from New-York this morning addressed to Frank Adams, the National Bank examiner at Denver, a from New-York this dispatch defining the policy of the Administration reference to insolvent National banking institugenerally, as follows:

I wish you would announce to the officers of the banks which have falled in Denver that it is my intention to lend them every ald possible looking not only to collect such amounts as are specifity collectible, but to get together such amounts of money as will enable them to open upon a small It seems to me that such citizens as have a foolish course of conduct in withdrawing de-its from banks which so long enjoyed their complete confidence, and brought about this condition, cought, in view of the damage they have done their city, as quickly as possible to repair it by standing deposit with them.

"I fully appreciate all the circumstances of the on, and that no unnecessary loss may be entalled, you are authorized to employ as assistants, to protect paper and collect moneys, the most compe-tent and trustworthy employes in such institutions. I have also ordered Examiner Melliugh, of lowa, to report at once to assist you.

"I desire that this telegram be given to the press

at Deover, evidencing as it does that the Controller has faith in the ability of the banks of Denver to resume and of his desire to lend them every assistance

consistent with his official duty."

When asked to express more fully his views on the condition of affairs, Mr. Eckels said that the failures

ice posted read | "This bank has assigned to

J. B. Glasser." The assets of the Maniton Bank are \$114,000. The Habilities are \$84,000, of which the personal deposits of J. B. Wheeler are \$31,000, leaving the liabilities about \$53,000. All depositors will be paid in full, and the hotels are cashing all checks on Cheyenne, Wyo., July 20.-The private banking-

house of T. A. Kent failed to open its doors this morning. There has been a quiet, steady decline for several weeks. Most of the deposits of this bank were time certificates, and few of the business houses are affected. J. W. Foster, the assignee, believes that depositors will be paid in full.

Toronto, M. T. J. 1990, O. M. Marian of the following several severa

Topeka, Kan., July 20.—Notice of the failure of the Eank of E-lleville, Republic County, has been received at the state Rank Commissioner's office. It was a private bank, with a capital of \$20,000.

Peorla, Ill., July 20.—All fears of trouble at the banks at a consequence of the fullure of oberhouser's private bank on Saturday have died away. Frequently were made to stand any possible run, but none materialized. All the savings banks have now taken advantage of the sixty-day notice clause governing withdrawa's.

Nashna, N. H., July 20.—The Security Trust Com-nashna, N. H., July 20.—The Security Trust Com-ing closed its doors this meroling. The bank has not et with losses, but stopped business on account of e withdrawal of deposits. The treasurer states at the bank will be able to pay all depositors in il. It has capital and surplus amounting to \$250,— O, which must be pold out before loss can come the depositors. There is considerable excitement consequence of the suspension.

FROM THE WEST.

A SMALL CURRENT OF GOLD FROM ABROAD-GENERAL ELECTRIC'S EXCEPTIONAL BREAK -DENIAL OF "BEAR" RUMORS-A

FAVORABLE LEGAL DECISION.

The situation in Wall Street showed a further recovery in temper yesterday, and the stock market advanced in the face of a severe and unexplained break in the shares of the General Electric Company. encouraging feature was the evidence of better resisting power in the values of securities generally, indicating a subsidence of the "panicky" feeling which was almost developed on Tuesday, but in outside financial conditions little improvement, unfortunately, could be noted. The local situation coatinger to show admirable strength, as regards the position he banks and the absence of important mercantile failures, but there are signs that the stealn the country has by no means been relaxed and the course of liquidation has not been arrested.

present fixed upon the West. The crisis in Denver and at Kansas City appears to have been passed. It is true that, like a fire which burns likely out, the result has been to leave large portions of the com-munity ansolvent for the time being, but as the panto in Colorado and Kansas City has little-left to feed upon. the work of reconstruction may now be begun, prinful and slow as the process may be. Bankers commended the attitude of the Controller of the Currency in anuncing his intention to extend the sideration to the Western banks which have been carried down, not by inherent weakness, inability to realize upon assets or withstand the precipitate withdrawal of depostis. But it is recognized that the effects of the Colorado and Missouri suspensions must be widespread in the Western country, and hence it is feared that the monetary strain may be transferred to new quarters. To meet this pos-sibility there is already a revival of calls from the interior of New-York for funds, and the shipments of currency are admitted now to be in excess of the receipts from nearby points. The Sub-Treasury yesterday paid out about \$600.

000 small notes in exchange for large ones and for gold certificates, and at least \$500,000 is estimated to have been intended for shipment out of town. Estimates vary as to the amount shipped directly from the New-York banks, but it is believed that the total movement was larger than it has been in some time. The principal call for currency comes from St. Louis, where the banks have been assisting their neighboring correspondents. The St. Louis banks have been act ing in a manner to receive the commendation of New-York banks. Their course has been in sharp contrast with that of the Chicago institutions, whose manager have endeavored to throw upon New-York the burden of helping places which would naturally look to Chicago for any temporary assistance. The New-York banks are surrendering balances due to Chicago Institutions, but evidences are multiplying that that city is being forced to give up the cash which it has been jealously The obstinate refusal of the Chicago banks to resort to the lasue of Clearing Houst loan certifientes, while gratifying to what New-York bankers consider is a false sense of local pride, has crippled the ability of the Chicago Institutions to extend accommodation to correspondents caught in the monetary pinch. The methods of the Philadelphia banks, too, are exciting considerable criticism here, for it is still with difficulty that many New-York banks can collect their credit balances from the Philadelphia Institutions. toward speedy resumption on their part, and that I actual delinquencies on the part of some Philadelphia banks. The trouble is so embarras-ing that are heard that the New-York banks may charge a

received for collection. The situation in the New-England States has not developed weakness, but there is a feeling of anxiety as to the effect of the threatened suspension of cotton manufactories in that part of the country. The season, however, is the one least likely to be followed by unfortunate results from the idleness of operatives, as it covers the vacations that many of them ordinarily take. By shutting down now the big mills may be better able to enter the winter season, when a closing down would lead to more distress and difficulty among workingmen thrown out of employment.

The receipt of driblets of gold at this port now and

then is helping to offset the loss of currency to the interior. The steamer Trave yesterday brought in £67,000 gold consigned to L. Von Hoffmann & Co. The same firm was advised by cable that £20,000 had been secured in London for shipment by its correspondents. Wail Street indulged in highly colored States can afford to allow the commerce and business rumors of the efforts of a big New-York syndicate to rumors of the efforts of a big New 16th symmetric of the color of the efforts of a heavy shipment of gold from London of the manager for a heavy shipment of gold from London of the efforts of the effor to-morrow. Inquiry failed to disclose the existence of any syndicate, but a number of foreign bankers are | Enrepe in the flere war now being waged to get her

when asked to express more fully be views on the condition of affairs, Mr. Eckels and that the failures in Derver prestreday, like a number of other National Eanh failures, were caused by no fault of the bank fiftedia, but through a foolsh and uncalled for lack of confidence on the part of depositors.

"It is my intention," he said, "where a bank interesting of the property condenced and whose assets making the property condenced and whose assets making the property condenced and whose assets in the feel of the property condenced and whose assets in the feel of the property condenced and whose assets in the feel of the property condenced and whose assets in the feel of the feel of

DEMOCRATIC PANIC OF '93,

THIS IS S. B. ELKINS'S NAME FOR THE PRESENT FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

HE POINTS OUT CLEARLY THE REASONS WHY THE RESULT OF THE ELECTION LAST FALL AND NOT THE STLYER LAW HAS CEEN THE CHIEF CAUSE OF

THE PREVAILING MONE-

TARY DISTURBANCE.

Stephen B. Eikins, formerly Secretary of War who has been living at his West Virginia home since the Democrats took possession of the Government, was In town for a few minutes yesterday attending to ome business matters. He was seen at his office in Washington Building by a Tribune reporter just before leaving the city and was asked to give some expression to his views on the extra session of Congress, the finencial question and the business situa-He was distinctined to talk at first, saying that

he had kept out of the newspapers since March 4, but finally he consented to answer a few questions "If the extra session of Congress now called," said he, "is to afford the relief expected, it should MONEY LEAVING THE CITY. have been called earlier so that the disaster, loss and shrinkage of values which have fallen on the country might have been avoided. It is a fact that values have shrunk.In four months a thousand million dollars. This is almost beyond comprehension. The reason set forth for calling the extra session of Congress is that the Silver till is the cause of the present financial troubles and distrust, and should be repealed."
"Do you think the Silver bill is the cause of the

present disturbed financial situation?" was asked. "In my judgment it is not the sole or the main cause," was the reply. *although I am aware that President Cleveland and many leading men of his party have labored to make the country believe that is, and I regret some Republicans have fallen into this error.

Why do you think that the President and the Democratic party have tried to make this impression?"
"Because by placing the responsibility for the present situation upon the Silver bill, Mr. Cleveland and his party hope to avoid some of the results following the election of a Demorratic President and Congress on a platform pledged to do away with protection. The purpose or threat to bring the country to a free trade or thrift for revenue only basis as soon as the election was over shocked the business interests and has contributed largely to bring about

THE SILVER LAW AND THE BALANCE OF TRADE. What are the reasons for saying the Silver bill is the cause of the present troubles

"The sifter bill did not turn the balance of trade against us, nor did it have anything to do with the policy of contraction, reduction in manufacturing adopted by business men following the election, nor was it the cause of the financial troubles in England. south America, Australia and elsewhere. The balance of trade being against the United States largely caused the cutflow of gold to Europe. This was logical.

Europe wanted gold. Austria had been hoarding gold
and paying a premium for it. It was natural for

Europe after selling as more goods than she bought to demand payment, not in our securities, but in the ers made a premium on the gold they sold and Russia. There was no other country from which gold could be drawn. Fugland could not sell the securities of other countries which her people held and supply gold, because there was no market for in Europe and the United States have been Nobody has helped to swell the volume of distrust about sliver more than the President and the the Treasury, according to the papers, gave out that This did as much as anything else to depreciate aliver and destroy confidence."

WHAT MR. CLEVELAND SHOULD HAVE DONE. "What could Mr. Cleveland have done, and what

"If, instead of adding to the distrust about silver, Mr. Cleveland, early in April, had boldly declared it was the established policy of the United States, by the terms of the Silver bill, to maintain the two metals at a parity, and that he would do so under any and all circumstances, it would have helped to prevent the silver scare. The President is sworn to execute the other. He executes that part which requires the This would, to a great extent, have arrested the discontent and distract that have grown up about the Stiver bill, and it seems to me that this was the better

"One of the greatest reasons for repealing the Silver that this is the source of all our Cleveland has not builded wiser than he knew, but he has built a fire which he cannot very well put out, repealing the Silver bill, should not do so, then our condition would be werse than it is now. If the President, in his forthcoming message or in some other way, should assure the people that there would be no great or radical changes in the tariff and the principle of Protection would not be destroyed, this would largely help to restore confidence."

TARY SYSTEM.

"Do you think it wase to discard silver altogether?" "No, I do not. It ought to and will have a place in our monetary system. It is a grave question, and should have careful consideration, whether the United of the country to depend upon the vicksitudes and part of the world's supply. It must not be forgotten that gold is relatively, in proportion to the increasing population and the demand, diminishing in the world, and is harder to find than formerly. This being the case, would it be sound polley to measure values by a metal that is diminishing? This polley would lead to a contraction of the volume of money, a shrinkage of values everywhere, a certain reduction of wages and to increasing the burdens of the debtor classes. If would be no objection to making all money out of gold. Within twenty years silver has sold at a pre-mium in New-York City, and this may be the case within ten years again."

"Then you think there is some underlying cause for

the present trouble outside of the silver question?"
"I do. In the last campaign the tariff and protection formed the paramount issue. Sliver has been made an issue since the election, and largely by the President. The Democratic platform at Chicago condemns protection. During the campaign Mr. Cleveland and Democratic speakers made persistent war on protection. Some of the Democratic speakers sought to array labor against capital: inflame the popular mind array labor against capital; inhame the popular mind against manufacturers by persuading the people to be Heve that they were robbing the Government, charging as a result of which that the rich were growing richer and the poor poorer. The Democratic party was clearly pledged to the destruction of protection and the tariff if it should get into power.

REPUBLICAN PREDICTIONS FULFILLED.

"The issue was squarely met. The Republican party in its platform committed liself to protection, and during the campaign its press and speakers pro-dicted that if the Democratic party succeeded, with their purpose and pledge to destroy protection, just the present state of affairs would come about. It was stated on the stump, and by the Republican press everywhere, that the result of Democratic success would be generally paralysis in business, the closing of mills, the shutting up of factories, distrust and want of confidence throughout the country. The pleture drawn by the Republican speakers is shown plainty in the condition of the country. The reasons arged then for the soundness of the position of the Republican party are good now. Republicans be-fleved that the destruction of the industrial system which began with Washington and has continued ever since would be fraught with disaster and min.

In my judgment the present fronties result largely from the fact that the people after the election be-iteved, and had a right to believe, that protection to American industries was doomed to destruction; that the industrial policy under which we have so much prospered was to be set aside and some untried avetem take its place. This led every manufacturer, mill owner and business man to adopt a cautious and conservative course, a policy of contraction, to wfuse to build additional plants or to add to their manufacturing establishments, the result of which

party on the tariff is responsible for the present

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY RESPONSIBLE.

"Before the election this country was enjoying greater degree of prosperity than was ever before known in our history. What reason has there been for this great change from the highest state of prosperity, general credit and confidence to the present depression, distrust and paralysis of business. Wheat is seiling lower than ever before known. There has been no failure in crops; no great disaster has overtaken the country. Practically there is about as much money in the country as there was eighteen months ago but now everything is changed. The Democratic party said the McKinley tariff was a Chinese wall notwithstanding this wall our country has bought more goods than it has sold, that the effect of the McKinley bill would be to stop commerce. In the presence of these facts, and the depression in business, the President and his party stand dazed and dismayed, and we do not hear a word about protection, the high tariff, or the taxtidden or tax-burdened people. Neither the President nor any other Democrat in the country has at tempted to explain why the balance of trade unde the McKinley act has so suidenly gone against us. To account for our distress and trouble the Democrats

"How is relief to come from the present situation?" The blight of suspense is resting over the business interests of the country. This will continue in a

"The blight of suspense is resting over the business interests of the country. This will continue in a greater or less degree until the people know what the Democratic Congress is going to do about the tariff. Everything is uncertain and ansettled. We know what the Democratic party is piedged to do; what it proposes to substitute for what it promises to destroy cannot be told before Congressional action. If the people knew they were to have free trade, or a medicate tariff, or a tariff for revenue only, they would soon adjust their affairs to any one of these conditions, and business would go on; but now there is no system to which the business interests of the country can be adjusted. This leads to the suspense and uncertainty which prevail.

"Inst after the election and since it manufacturers have been reducing expenses, contracting their business, and in many instances closing down; we read of this every morning in the papers. Before the election business men had determined to add to their plants and increase their business; immediately after it they determined not to do so until they knew what Congress would do. Tais went all over the country, and we are now having the legitimate fruits of this caution, conservatism and inactivity in the form of suspense, distrust and uncertainty. The business interests of the country can stand anything better than suspense. If the Democratic party destroys protection, relief will only come after Congress acts, and how much will depend upon what is done about the tariff."

"Do you share the apprehension entertained by

"Do you share the apprehension entertained by certain people that if we do not join the nations of Europe in the gold standard it will be disastrous to our trade and commerce."

NEED OF AN INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.

"I think it would be better for the civilized nation of the world to have an international agreement on the subject of money. It would be a great advance in our civilization, in strengthening business relation and helping commerce; but it seems that they can-not agree. I think it is anfortunate, but I do not think a failure to agree would be as disastrous as the present state of adars. It is idle to say that this country could not go on in its business if it should not agree with Europe in the matter of the shugle standard. France maintains the double standard and is prespecting. It is not the kind of money which prespering. It is not the kind of money uses a country rich and prosperous; it is t arces, climate, soil, mines, forests and labor

climate, son, names, or country grow and produce wealth, scare about allver was stage fright at first; it scare about allver has been so so manufactured, but there has been so make a country grow and produce wealth.

"The gears about silver was stage fright at first; it was largely manufactured, but there has been so much said and so much agitation that there is now general alarm in the minds of many. But if people now alarmed about silver will consider that silver did not cause the shutting down of mills or stop factories; did not cause tonirarilon of business and did not turn the balance of tude against us, and if they will think further for a moment that the faith and resources of the Government are beload all of its mener; that not many years ago, when we were not nearly so well off—with a large National debt, when there was neither gold nor silver in the country, the only money—maner—based culy on the faith of the Government and upon no values—business was prospersous, our foreign commerce large, amounting to a thousand millions per annum; railroads were built; resources developed and general confidence existed—they will see no good reason to be so much alarmed about silver as they are, or maintain that it is the sole cause of the present toubles."

THE DEMOCRATIC PANIC OF 1893. THE DEMOCRATIC PANIC OF 1893.

Then you think the trouble in the country and the present disturbance are rather due to the Demo

success in November!"
do. This will be set down as the Democratic

e I do. This will be set down as the Deniceratic panic of 1803, brought about by apprehension and suspense on the part of the business interests as to what the Democratic party can or will do at the approaching seedon of Congress after piedging itself to break down the industrial system of the country and coming into control of the Government in all its branches for the first time in thirty years. A great writer has said: The unknown is always magnified, and so it is, even about what the Democratic party will do. Remembering its history and its policy for the last quarter of a century of negation and obstruction—never constructive, but always obstructive; never building up, but always pulling down; having lost the faculty of administration, it is natural the people should be filled with anxiety, apprehension and suspense, especially who they must atural the people should be filled with anxiety, and chemsion and suspense, especially who they must alt for nearly a year before to agrees meets, and ther a six months after to see what new system will be it into law to govern the business interests of the number. Under these circumstances it was to be end such as could be sold immediately, and manufacture nothing for the future. What moved one business man affected the others, and this spirit of caution care, contraction and reduction spread over the
whole country; the fruits and outcome of which are
what we are now suffering from a Democratic panic,
prolonged and denressing. Suspense long drawn out
is worse than disaster soom over. An aggregate
chrinkage of 10 or 15 per cent in the business of
\$c_000_000 of people covering a continent works a
change from prosperity to depression."

LUMBER MEN TAKE ACTION. THEY URGE THE REPEAL OF THE SILVER PUR-

Over fifty of the leading lumber firms of this city

Whereas, In consequence of the uncertainty as to the stability of the standard of value of our currency, and

of July, 1800; and
Whereas, No return of confidence and no revival of
business can be anticipated until the fear of a silver
standard be removed by the stoppage of these compulsory
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Resolved, That a committee of five to appointed by the

to the other lumber trade associations and exchanges of the country, urging each to use every endeavor to secure the above end; and be it further Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be trans-

mitted to the President of the United States.

FIRE UNDERWRITERS FOR REPEAL.

The New-York Board of Fire Underwriters has added its voice to the demand for the repeal of the H. Washburn, vice-president of the Home Insurance Company, as chairman, to draft resolutions in favor of repeal. The committee reported the following reso-

That the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sher-man Act is essential as the first step toward the restora-

man Act is essential as the first step toward the restora-tion of National prosperity, and that this Hourd urges its immediate and unconditional repeal.

Resolved, That a copy of Phase resolutions be sent to every member of Congress, and that the officers of the Board be requested to co-operate with other associations in all legitimate means to secure the prompt repeal of so much of the Sherman Act as provides for the purchases of sliver and the issue of notes based thereon.

John Goed said yesterday that he had agreed on Campany, with the National Cordage Company, on a

now ruling, and would show a good profit. Other independent interests have not yet agreed to the new prices, but Mr. Good believes there will be no difficulty in obtaining their assent. The new prices will not become operative until the Cordage reorganization is declared complete.

ATTACHMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS. EMBARRASSMENTS OF FIRMS AND COMPANIES

IN VARIOUS PLACES. Providence, R. I., July 20 .- Writs of attachment were issued here to-day for about \$100,000 agains Heary L. Aldrich, a cotton manufacturer owning mills in Moosup. Com. The attaching creditor is Henry M. Taber, of New-York. The property covered by the attachment consists of money in the Rhode Island National and City National banks, a large area of waterfront on Narragansett Bay, in the Fifth and Sixth Wards, a large plot of land in Cranston, and real estate in this and other cities, and the mills

Frankfort, Ky., July 20.-A sensation was caused to the Lexington Trust Company. The liabilities are not given out, but it is said they are far exceeded by the assets. The tightness of the money market caused the assignment. Chicago, July 20,-Judge Tuley this morning ap-

pointed N. H. Culver receiver for the Commercial Lumber Company, of Ravenswood. The concern was incorporated in 1891, with a capitalization of \$30,000. It is said that the assets exceeded the liabilities.

In Judge Collins's court, Levy Mayer, attorney for the assignee in the Schaffner Bank failure, made a statement in which he said that the dividend to be declared would not exceed 12 1-2 per cent. There are claims against the Diemel estate aggregating \$350,000, to meet which, according to the report of the receiver, there is only \$40,445 29 of tangible essets. By this showing the Dicmel estate will pay a dividend of between 6 and 10 per cent.

Poston, July 20,-Joseph Vercelia, proprietor of the Hotel Vercelli, No. 200 Boylston-st., has assigned. The liabilities are said to be \$50,000.

st. Louis, July 20,-The st. Louis Wood and Pump Company, to-day filed a notice of general assignment to William H. Chadsey, trustee for the firm's creditors The liabilities are not given, but are believed to be covered by the assets. San Francisco, July 20.-Attachments aggregating

several thousand dollars have been filed against the Union stock Yards Company, whose great ment-pack-ing establishment is at Rodeo, Contra Costa County. These claims are said to be preliminary to larger suits by Eastern holders of the company's bonds. The immense plant, it is said, has practically shut down. The plant cost \$1.000,000, and was started on May Ashland, Wis., July 20.-The Northern Manufacturing

Company, manufacturers of hard wood, assigned yester day. Assets \$*0,000; habilities unknown. The fall ure is due to the recent loss of the factory by fire. MILLS AND MINES REDUCING PRODUCTION. Milton Mills, N. H., July 20.-The agent of the

Wanmbeck Company has issued orders for closing the mills here for three months, as soon as the goods now in process of manufacture are finished. The reason assigned for this action is a lack of orders, except at Portland, Me., July 20,-At a directors' meeting to

day it was decided to shut down the mills of the Westbrook Manufacturing Company, makers of ginghams, from July 29 until September 4. The monthly payroll is \$20,000. Chicago, July 20.-The Minnesota and Chandler

iron companies, operating extensive fron mines on the Vermillion range in Minnesota, have decided to curtail their product. Their combined shipments for

curtail their product. Their combined shipments for the acason will aggregate about 1,000,000 tons. This is less than the shipments contemplated before the breakfown of the Iron market.

Ishpening, Mich., July 20.—The Centennial copper mine at Houghton closed down yesterday, throwing 100 men out of employment. The suspension of work is caused by the low price of copper.

Plattsburg, N. Y., July 20.—The Chateaugay Ore and Iron Company, whose mines and foundries are at Lyon Mountain, closed down to-day, as did also the Crown Point Iron Company. About 1,000 men are thrown out of employment.

TIMULELES OF LOCAL BUSINESS HOUSES. Deputy Sheriff Ferguson has taken charge of the

Harlem Storage Warchouse and Express Company, at Nov. 211 and 213 East One-hundredth-st., on an at achment for \$2,400 in favor of John T. Barrett, Brewsters, N. Y. Mr. Barrett's son is an officer of the company, and William O. Corning, of Connecticut; is president. The company was incorporated under New Jersey laws on December 3, 1890, with a capital stock of \$75,000, and owns the building, which is mortgaged for \$40.000. The attachment was granted on the ground that the company is a foreign corporation, and is said to be the result of a di-agreement tween some of the officers.

Dickinson Bros. & King, dealers in cement and sterage at Chicago, for whom a receiver has been appointed, have had a branch office in this city, at No. 24 State-st., for the last six years, in charge of Jerome A. King, and are well known in the trade here, as three of the partners are New York City men. Mr. King, Courtlandt F. Lixon and Ira C. Hutchinsen. The firm claimed a working capital of \$300,000, and has been established twenty years.

HON PRODUCTION FOR SIX MONTHS.

STATISTICS SHOW THAT 1893 WILL FALL FAR SHORT OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

Philadelphia, July 20.-" The Bulletin," of the Amer tean from and Steel Association, has received complete statistics of the production of pig fron in the United states in the first six months of 1893; also complete statistics of the stocks of pig from which were on hand and for sale on June 30.

The total production of pig from in the United

states in the first half of 1893 was 4,562,913 gross tons, against 4,367,317 tons in the second half of men called to take action on the Silver Purchase of 1892, an increase of 175,601 tons. The production in the first half of 1892 was, however, 4,769,683 tons. called to take action on the stiver Purchase the first half of 1892 was, however, 4,769,683 tons. The meeting was held behind closed doors. Compared with the first half of 1892, the production the members of the lumber trade being afraid that of the first half of 1803 shows a decrease of 200,765 some of their associates might make speeches that they did not wish made public. James D. Pettigrew was made chalrman of the meeting. The following than that of the second half of last year, so that the resolutions were read and adopted without discussion: total production of 1892. The facts upon which this dard of value of our currency, and forecast is based are so well known that they need the dancer of our falling to a silver basis, capital has not be stated. It is, however, a most remarkable fact the dancer of our failing to a silver basis, capital has been withdrawn from active employment, money has been horried, the rate of interest largely advanced, and the business of the country unsettled and depressed; and Whereas. This condition of affairs is largely the result of the continued purchases of silver required by the act told 1802. Pennsylvania largely increased her production in the first half of 1803, and there was a large

the production of Bessemer plg iron in the first half of 1893 was the largest half yearly production in our history, amounting to 2,374,890 gross tons, against 2,189,696 tons in the second half of 1892, and Resolved. That a committee of five be appointed by the president to communicate to Congress, through our Senators and Representatives, the views of this association, and, further, to co-operate with the committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce appointed for the same purpose; and be it further. Itselved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the other lumber trade associations and exchanges of the other lumber trade associations and exchanges of the lumber of furnaces in blast to the other lumber trade associations and exchanges of on June 30, 1-93, was 225, against 253 on December 31, 1802, and 256 on June 30, 1892. The number

out of blast on June 30, 1893, was 312. The stocks of pig tron which were unsold in the Allen W. Adams, Wilson Godfrey, Charles A. Meigs and Eben Peck, was appointed to circulate the resolutions among the other members of the trade. hands of the makers or their agents for June 30, 1893. figures are included a part of the stocks held in the yards of the American Pig Iron Storage Warrant Company and which was under the control of the makers. the part in these yards not under their control amounting to 29,690 gross tons, which, added to the Sliver Purchase law. On motion of E. R. Kennedy, a 549,141 tons above mentioned, makes a total of committee was appointed a short time ago, with John 578,831 gross tons which were on the market at that date. The stocks of pig iron which were unsold H. Washburn, vice-president of the Home Insurance company, as chairman, to draft resolutions in favor of repeal. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted by the board:

Whereas. This country is now suffering from the effect of the clause in the Sherman Act of 1890 requiring the monthly purchases of allver, thereby creating distrust of the stability of our currency and of the ability of the Government to maintain the parity of gold and silver, and impairing public confidence and credit to such an extent as to crippic fusiness and almost create a commercial panic; and,

> AN ARKANSAS PENSION AGENT ARRESTED. Little Rock, Ark., July 20.-F. 2. Mosely, jr., a negro pension agent, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out before Commissioner Goodrich by Pension Examiner Rodebush. The charge is perjury, subornation of perjury and presenting false claims to the Government in pension cases. Through his over-persuasion, it is alleged, many ignorant colored men have been led to make false affidavits in efforts to secure pensions. Several of these men have been ar-rested and bound over for perjury.

EXCURSION TO WORLD'S FAIR VIA WASHINGTON AND THE B. AND O. R. R.

Special trains of day coaches will leave Jersey Central Station, foot of Liberty-st., New-York, 8:30 a. m., Monday, July 24, arrive Chicago 4:30 p. m. next day. Similar excursion August 5, 9 and 15, 817 round trip. Good ten days. Ticket offices, Nos. 172, 415 and 1,140 Broadway.



ter, Suit-rheum, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuneles, Enlarged Glands, Tumors and Swellings, and all Blood, Skin, and Scalp Diseases, from a common blotch or eruption to the worst scrofula—these are perfectly and permanently cured by it.

In building up needed flesh and strength of pale, puny, scrofulous children, nothing can equal it.

Unlike the ordinary spring medicines or sarsaparillas, the "Discovery" works equally well at all seasons. All the year round, and in all cases, it is guaranteed, as no other blood medicine is. If it ever fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's not blood medicine is. If it ever falls to benefit or cure, you have your money back. It's not only the best blood-purifier, but it's the cheapest. You pay only for the good you get.

Buy of reliable dealers. With any others something else that pays them better will probably be urged as "just as good." Perhaps it is, for them; but it can't be, for you.

Reed & Barton.

37 Union Square, N. Y.

Costap's Exterminators kills Rosches, Bedbug, Rats, Mice, Ants, Cockrosches, Fleas. Infallible remedies 8 years. No polson. No danger. 40 Clinton Place.

A YEAR'S FOREIGN TRADE.

LARGE DECREASE IN EXPORTS AND HEAVY INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

AN ADVERSE TRADE BALANCE OF NEARLY \$94,000,000-A NET LOSS OF \$87,503,463

IN GOLD-MARKED DECREASE

IN IMMIGRATION. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, July 20.-The official statement o foreign commerce and immigration for the mouth of June (corrected to July 14), shows that the experie of domestic merchandise amounted to \$85,416,387, which was an increase of about \$528,000 as compared with June, 1892, while the imports of merchandise amounted to 875,832,084, being an increase of about \$3.816.000 as compared with June, 1892. In the latter month the imports of merchandise amounted to about \$7,128,000 more than the exports of domestic merchandise, while in June, 1803, the imports exreeded the exports by the sum of \$10,416,000, being an increase of \$3,288,000 in the adverse balance account of merchandise.

The exports of domestic merchandise during the six

onths ended June 30,1893, amounted to \$588,155,440. which was about \$91,000,000 less than the exports the corresponding period of 1892, and the imports during the stx months ended June 30, 1893. amounted to \$196,605,701, which was about \$64,878,-000 in excess of the imports for the corresponding period of 1892. In the latter period the experts exceeded the imports by the sum of \$47.425,000, while in the six months ended June 30 1803, the imports excceded the exports by the sum of \$107,950,000. The exports of domestic merchandise during the year ended June 30, 1863, amounted to \$847,423,147, which was about \$182,855,000 less than the exports during the previous year, and the imports amounted to \$941,076,128, which was about \$113,673,006 in excess of the inports for the provious year. The exports of domestic merchandist during the year ented June 30, 1892 exceeded the imports by the sum of \$202,876,000, and the imports of merchandise during the year ended June 30, 1893, exceeded the expects by the sum of \$53,653,000. It appears, therefore, that while the exports during first six months of the fiscal year exceeded the imports by the sam of \$14,000,000, the imports for the entire year exceeded the exports by the sum of nearly \$34,000,000.

Puring the year ended June 30, 1803, the imports admitted free of duty amounted to \$519,165,298, 55.17 per cent of the total imports. The percentage of imports admitted free of daty during the previous year was 55,35. Under the tartif of 1883 the average amount of imports admitted free of duty 1884 to 1890, both years inclusive, was 33.41 per

cent of the total imports. The exports of gold during the month of June amounted to \$2.711,226, and the imports amounted to \$1,000,682, leaving an excess of exports amounting to \$1.701,544; the experts during the dx months ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$73,717,038, and the imports amounted to \$11,759,043, leaving an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$61,958. 805; the exports for the year ended June 30, 1803, aurounted to \$105,050,844, and the imports amounted to \$21,174,381, leaving a balance of exports over im ports amounting to \$87,506,403. This was the heaviest adverse balance in twenty-four years, exceding by \$15,376,356 the adverse balance of \$68, 130.0-7 for the year order June 30, 1801. Last year the excess of exports over imports amounted to \$195,873. The exports of slaver in June amounted to \$4,016,394, and the imports amounted to \$1,586 110, heaving an excess of exports over imports amounting to \$2.405.083; the exports during the six months ended June 30, 180°, amounted to \$19,551,771, and the imports amounted to \$0,572,571, leaving e tulance of exports over imports amounting to 20.079.200 the exports during the year ended June 30, 1893, amounted to \$40,737,319, and the imports

assumed to \$20,103,252, leaving an excess of experts over imports amounting to \$17,544,067. Last year the excess of exports over imports amounted to \$12.855.473. In 1880 the excess of exports over im The exports of some leading domestic products dur-ing the year ended June 30, 1893, as compared with the previous year, were as follows: Cotton, 1893, \$188,766,274; 1892, \$258,461,241; breadstuffs, 1893, \$129.034,203; 1892, \$299,363,117; provisions, com

prising meat and dairy products, 1893, \$137,031,660

1802, \$140,362,159; cattle, sheep and hogs, 1893,

\$26,541,801; 1892, \$35,624,281; mineral oils, 1893.

\$49,077,770: 1892. \$44,805,992: all other articles, 1803, \$237,839,013; 1802, \$237,110,221. There was a marked decrease in immigration during the year ended June 30, 1893, as compared with the previous year. In June, 1893, the number of im-migrants arrived was 67.726; in June, 1892, the number was 73,120. During the six months ended June 30, 1893, the total number arrived was 308,410, against 353,961 in the corresponding period of last year, and the total number arrived during the year ended June 30, 1892, was 497,936, as compared with 610,320 during the previous year, being a decrease of 121,384. These figures do not include immigrants from the British North American possessions and Mexico. The number of immigrants received from each of the other countries in 1893 and 1892, respectively, was as follows:

Countries. Switz rl nd United Kingdom: England and Wales. Scotland Irelund All other countries.

It will be observed that the decrease in the immigration from Russia (40,631) accounted for more than one-third of the total decrease. The decrease from Germany amounted to 36,309; from Poland, 10,101, and the decrease from Hungary amounted to 12,735, while Italy showed an increase of 11,459. Of the total number of immigrants arrived, 404,3 7 landed at New-York, 55,823 at Baltimore, 32,343 at Boston, 31,102 at Philadelphia, 6,425 at San Francisco and 3,817 at New-Orleans.

DONAHUE, THE WEST SHORE SWITCHWAY, HELD. Newburg, N. Y., July 20.-The examination of Michael Donahue, the West Shore switchman at the scene of the disaster here last Thursday, was held nere to-day before Recorder McCroskery. A member of the section gang that was couployed in putting in the new switch on the day of the accident testified that after the train passed into the freight yard he saw Donahne set the switch as it should have been set before the train arrived, that is, closed against the freight yard. This accounts for the fact that the switch appeared to be all right after the wreck, when examined by railroad mon. The Recorder de-ided that Donahue should be held for the action of the Grand Jury and Judge Charles F. Brown, of the Supreme Court, fixed his ball at #3,500, which was furnished. The charge against Donahue is man-slaughter in the second degree.

Whether on pleasure bent, or business, take on extrip a bettle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasanti rip a bettle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasanti and officetually on the kidneys, liver and bowels, preventing fovers, bendaches and other forms of sickness venture for the property of th